

New York, Oct. 23.—Silver, 48 7/8c; lead, \$4.75; spelter, not quoted; copper, quiet, electrolytic, \$18.00.

Italians Join Entente Allies in Bombarding Bulgarian Coast

RUSSIANS CHECK GERMAN ADVANCE BETWEEN MITAU AND GULF OF RIGA

Situation Along Entire Eastern Front, Approximately 675 Miles, Considered Favorable to Czar Nicholas Forces—Muscovites Are Successfully Pressing Back Germans in Many Places—Fierce Battle at Dukla—Three Divisions Cut to Pieces by Russians in Galicia—French Repulse Enemy at Tature.

Brindisi, Italy, Oct. 23, via Paris, 2:40 p. m.—The Italian Squadron is taking part in the blockade and bombardment by the entente allied warships of the Bulgarian coast in the Aegean sea, according to a wireless message received here today.

Petrograd, Oct. 23, via London, 2:14 p. m.—Russian military authorities regard the situation along the entire front of approximately 675 miles, as favorable from their point of view. Three days ago the German efforts between Mitau and the Gulf of Riga presented a serious problem. At the present time the status in that sector is considered by the Russians as satisfactory. The Germans have been checked and their sphere of action is being narrowed constantly.

Russians Pressing Back Germans. Eastward the Russians are successfully pressing the Germans, gaining ground in many places. Their most considerable success recently has been at Postavy. This town was taken and the Germans were driven westward through Dukla, in a fierce battle.

From that vicinity south to the Baranovich region there is little activity at present. In the immediate vicinity of Baranovich the Russians are still on the offensive.

Three Divisions Cut to Pieces. In Galicia the Russians are following up their successes at Novo Alexietz. It is stated that three German divisions were cut to pieces there.

The Russian authorities attribute their successes to the vigor of the Russian attack, the exhaustion of German troops and the increasing difficulties of transport in the winter. The Austrians and Germans have to contend. It is stated, however, that the Germans have detached two armies for service in Serbia. These are the armies of Generals von Gallwitz and Koevess.

Paris, Oct. 23, 2:35 p. m.—Yesterday evening detachments of German troops endeavored to advance from their trenches near Bois-en-Hache and Givency, but they were quickly dispersed, according to the official statement given out by the war office this afternoon.

The text of the communication follows: "Yesterday evening troops of the enemy endeavored to come out from their trenches near the fort of Givency. They were easily dispersed. Germans Repulsed at Tature.

In the Champagne strong reconnoitering parties of the enemy endeavored to take possession of our positions in the vicinity of Butte de Tature, but were everywhere repulsed and virtually destroyed by our fire.

In Lorraine French forces, after a stubborn hand to hand conflict, occupied a trench held by the enemy at a point near the junction of the roads running between Leintrey and Goussier and Amoucourt and Reffo.

The night passed in relative calm on the remainder of the front."

Allies Bombard Dedeaghat. Paris, Oct. 23, 3:20 p. m.—An official communication was given out by the French ministry of war this afternoon, according to which the warships of the entente allies bombarded on Thursday the Bulgarian port of Dedeaghat in the Aegean sea.

The statement said: "The allies' squadrons bombarded the warehouses and wharves at Dedeaghat on the afternoon of the 21st but did not fire upon the residential quarters of the city. Besides this, the fleet destroyed a number of military posts along the Bulgarian coast."

German Frontier Closed. Geneva, Oct. 23, 11a. m. via Paris, 3:25 p. m.—Germany again is closed again from Geneva to Constantine. Travelers. No steamers are allowed to approach the German side of Lake Constantine. It is assumed that the closing of the frontier is to keep intelligence of the movements of German troops from escaping.

Iron Cross for Ferdinand. London, Oct. 23, 9:58 a. m.—Emperor William has conferred the decoration of the Iron Cross of the first and second classes on King Ferdinand of Bulgaria, according to a dispatch printed by the Amsterdam Telegraaf and forwarded by the correspondent of Reuters Telegram company.

Bombard Bulgarian Coast. London, Oct. 23, 2:24 p. m.—The British admiralty today issued the following statement concerning the bombardment of the Bulgarian coast: "The bombardment of the Bulgarian coast was carried out by an allied squadron composed of British, French

and Russian ships on the afternoon of the 21st.

"A number of military positions were shelled and serious damage was inflicted on the harbor works, the railway station and on shipping at Dedeaghat. Great care was exercised by the allied squadron to avoid firing upon any points other than those known to be of military importance."

Sale of Meat Forbidden. London, Oct. 23, 9:58 a. m.—The Amsterdam correspondent of Reuters Telegram company says that according to advices from Berlin the federal council has forbidden the sale on two days of each week of dishes consisting of meat.

Serbian Seal Removed. Bucharest, Oct. 23, via Berlin and London, 10:30 a. m.—It is reported here that the seal of the Serbian government has been transferred from Nish to Kraljevo, about 65 miles northwest of Nish.

Russians to Land Troops. London, Oct. 23, 12:43 p. m.—Romanian newspapers, as quoted in a dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company from Zurich, says the Russian General Visnolko asserted: "In a fortnight at the latest, Russian troops will land on the Bulgarian coast."

General Visnolko, who is Emperor Nicholas' adjutant, is now on his way to Serbian headquarters.

Ministry Has Resigned. Amsterdam, Oct. 23, via London, 11:55 a. m.—A dispatch from Luxembourg in the Cologne Gazette says that the ministry of the Grand Duchy has resigned owing to a difference of opinion with Grand Duchess Marie.

Allies Repulse Turks. Paris, Oct. 23, 2:35 p. m.—The troops of the entente allies on Wednesday repulsed strong Turkish attacks in the Suva and Kritika regions on the Gallipoli peninsula, according to a dispatch from Mytilene. The Turks are said to have lost heavily. An artillery action continues. Two destroyers entered the straits and bombarded Thaca Tepe.

Premier Asquith and another member of the cabinet have announced their intention of being present at St. Paul's cathedral on Friday when the service will be held and public bodies and the leading hospitals throughout the country will send delegations.

Germany Denies Agreement. Berlin, Oct. 23.—By Wireless to Sayville.—The Overseas News Agency issued today a denial of the report that Bulgaria and Germany had concluded an agreement for Bulgaria's participation in the war by means of negotiations carried on last spring between Prince von Buxlow, then German ambassador at Rome, and the Bulgarian legation there.

Review of War Situation. London, Oct. 23, 12:37 p. m.—The latest official news from Petrograd gives some indications that Field Marshal von Hindenburg's drive toward the Baltic port of Riga has again been checked and that nearer the center of the German line, German counter attacks have been repulsed. Fighting on the left bank of the Stry continues and the Russians assert they have made further captures of large numbers of men. In the Caucasus lively actions in which cavalry taking an important part, are reported. Vienna acknowledges Austrian troops have retired in Galicia under the pressure of superior Russian forces.

The status of political affairs in the Balkans is almost equal in interest to the military situation. The belief is growing here that neither Greece nor Rumania is likely to enter the war, at least unless the entente allies gain some decisive successes. Greece apparently regards this as more important than the offer of the island of Cyprus and it is feared in Athens that the allied troops have come too late into the Balkan field.

Fleet Bombards Bulgarian Coast. Bombardment of the Bulgarian coast by an allied fleet raises hopes in England that the entente powers will not be content with landing troops in Saloniki, but may cause enough of a diversion elsewhere to engage a considerable body of Bulgarian troops. It is expected here that the arrival at the Dardanelles of General Sir Charles Monro, the

new commander of the expeditionary force, will be accompanied with new military activity on the Gallipoli peninsula.

In the meantime it is expected that the entente powers will continue to exercise pressure on Greece, raising objections to her present attitude. These objections are based on both military and political grounds. Greece's treaty obligations to Serbia, it is held, were relied upon by the entente powers as one of the essential elements of maintaining in the Balkans the equilibrium to the building up of which they contributed. They take the position that Greece is bound to support her treaty with Serbia and that a definite decision on her part to do otherwise would not be considered compatible with her friendly relations with them.

No operations of importance are under way along the western front. According to reports from Rome and Vienna, however, severe fighting is in progress along the Italian frontier where, after fifty hours of artillery preparation, the Italians made a general advance.

Great Battle in Progress. A great battle is in progress on the Italian front. Advices from Rome and Vienna indicate that the offensive movement of the Italians, undertaken presumably to relieve pressure on the Serbian front, is under full headway. An official communication from Rome states that this move is in progress on the Tyrol and Trentino frontiers, along the whole front to the sea.

German troops are following up their recent offensive movements on the French front, but apparently no fighting of great importance has developed. The official report from Paris today says that in Lorraine French forces occupied a German trench.

An announcement made by the Serbian minister to Greece indicates that the invaders of Serbia are meeting with great difficulties. The minister asserts that the Austro-German offensive south of the Danube and Save has been suspended for the time being, and that in some sections the Serbians have resumed the offensive. The minister also asserts that after reaching Vranja, on the main Serbian railroad, Bulgarian troops vacated the town.

Greek newspapers publish a note setting forth the position of the Greek government. Greece makes known her purpose to maintain a friendly attitude toward the entente powers, but considers it is not in her province to interpret the Graeco-Serbian treaty under the terms of which, it is contended by the allies, Greece is obligated to assist Serbia.

The German federal government has decided to assume control of food throughout Germany, to equalize distribution and prices. Hitherto the state provincial authorities have performed this function. It is stated in Berlin that the food supply is abundant.

MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR MISS CAVELL. London, Oct. 23, 2:27 p. m.—The memorial service for Miss Cavell, the British nurse, who was executed by the German authorities in Brussels, was meant to be an unobtrusive tribute, is developing national proportions.

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FRENCH NURSE PUT TO DEATH

German Firing Squad Not Accurate—Commanding Officer Shoots Woman Through Head.

Amsterdam, Oct. 23, via London.—The Telegraaf publishes an article from its Antwerp correspondent under the title "under the paternal administration of Belgium" in which it is said that some weeks ago a French woman, Madame Louise Frenay, was executed at Liege.

The correspondent says that the act of the German firing squad was not accurate and that as in the case of Miss Edith Cavell under similar circumstances the commanding officer of the firing squad was obliged to put Madame Frenay to death by shooting her through the head with his revolver.

SOFIA ISSUES WAR STATEMENT

Bulgars Make Further Advance—Bombardment by Allied Fleet of Minor Importance.

Amsterdam, Oct. 23, via London, 3:30 p. m.—The Bulgarian invasion of Serbia has made further progress, according to an official statement from Sofia received here today.

The statement follows: "In the valley of the upper Timok our troops reached the right bank of the river."

"In Macedonia the enemy is being pursued further. On account of the extraordinarily bad weather, operations on certain portions of the front are being retarded."

"During the afternoon and evening of October 21, British and French ships bombarded the Aegean coast, especially the open towns of Port Lagos, Macinis, Makri and Dedeaghat which have no fortifications whatever. These operations of the hostile fleet were without military significance."

ENORMOUS STEEL BUSINESS BOOKED. New York, Oct. 23.—Business booked by the steel mills during the week and made public today, show that the enormous total of nearly 800,000 tons was contracted for.

Orders for projectiles from France and Russia, it is stated, aggregated a value of \$40,000,000.

PRINCE BURNT WITH ACID. Rome, via Paris, Oct. 23, 3:35 a. m.—Prince Leopold of Coburg, a nephew of King Ferdinand of Bulgaria, was burned with acid and wounded with a revolver by a woman friend, the daughter of a Viennese police captain, according to a dispatch from Vienna.

It is stated that the woman committed suicide by shooting. The condition of the prince is most grave and he is likely to lose his sight, it is said.

Serb Left Wing Withdraws. Paris, Oct. 23, 2:50 p. m.—The Serbian legation here today received an official dispatch dated October 21, giving the Serbian military situation up to October 20.

It follows: "Northwest front (Austro-German army). After dominating fighting the enemy has taken the village of Rachenatz, the Serbian left wing, south of Belgrade, having been attacked by

SERBIA REPORTS WAR SITUATION

Bulgarians Commence Hostilities Without Previous Declaration of War, on October 11.

ATTACK ALL FRONTIER

Enemy Takes by Surprise Thirteen Towns Before Government Issues Declaration.

Nish, Wednesday, Oct. 20, via Paris, Oct. 23, 4 a. m.—(Delayed in Transmission).—The following Serbian official statement was given out here today:

"The Bulgarians commenced hostilities without a previous declaration of war on October 11. The same day, in the morning, they attacked our positions at Kika and Koritina, penetrating a kilometer into our territory. On the evening, they attacked our position at Wanode Iivade and were repulsed. They attacked and took a position at Pisant Boukka, which we retook in the course of the night and they tried attacks without result on some of our positions near the passage of Kadi Boghar."

Attacks Along Frontier. "On the 13th, at 1 o'clock in the morning, attacks supported by artillery were pronounced along the whole frontier. The attacks continued on the 14th and in the direction of Kadi Boghar the Bulgarians penetrated four kilometers into our territory. From Zleno Bardo enemy artillery attacked two trains on the railway from Prabhovo to Zaechar."

"The Bulgarian government declared war only after having succeeded in occupying by surprise the following points along the frontier: Egnagatz, Krva Planka, Goleche, Orvat, Kamen, Bosovik, Detehani, Gladanz, Tarni, Vrhivna, Galva, Develair, and Bogadartiza."

"On the fifteenth of October the Bulgarians powerfully assaulted our positions east and southeast of Zaechar. Three attacks were repulsed. Severe fighting took place southeast of Egnagatz and in the direction of the passage of St. Nicolas. Attacks on the left bank of the Nicheva, near Gromdan, Bouvlac and Vlassina on a section of the customs house of Gromdan, and in the direction of Egri Palanka, near Tchoupinie Brdo, and on the station of Strumitsa all were repulsed."

Fierce Fighting Around Sviniki. "On the sixteenth of October a combat occurred in the valley of Bregahitza, in the direction of Egri Palanka and Vlassina. There was fierce fighting near Zaechar, around Sviniki, which was taken and retaken. The enemy left 300 dead."

"On the 17th there was nothing to report on the eastern front. On the northern front on the 17th the fighting in the direction of the Morava, on the line of Melakina-Ospionica-Toponitza-Koula continued. On the front during the 18th nothing of importance occurred. On the 19th we retaken Grafichka Tchka, west of Chaharvatz."

"Enemy attacks are in progress at Reglivo, south of Negotin, and near Kralivo Selo. South of Vlassina and Blato fierce fighting is going on."

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It follows: "Northwest front (Austro-German army). After dominating fighting the enemy has taken the village of Rachenatz, the Serbian left wing, south of Belgrade, having been attacked by

strong columns and obliged to withdraw upon their positions of Kosmal."

"Large hostile forces are in the direction of Borak-Stepolevatz."

"Eastern front: A column advancing toward the village of Kraljevo Selo was repulsed by the Serbians and is retreating toward the village of Occhilane."

"Upon the Niojava there is no change."

"At Vlassina desperate fighting continues."

"In the new provinces the enemy has taken Velze."

"Upon the front of Strumitsa-Krivak (French troops) there is no change."

ITALIANS GAIN ON WHOLE FRONT

Official Statement Given Out by War Office Claims General Advance.

ENEMY LOSES HEAVILY

Strong Lines Pierced and Detachments Annihilated, or Dispersed by Italian Troops.

Udine, Italy, Oct. 23, via Paris, 2:30 p. m.—The Italian army is making a general attack along the whole line from Switzerland to the Adriatic. In the preceding five months of the Austro-Italian war, the efforts of the Italians have been directed at the penetration of Austrian territory and capture of strategic points for the purpose of securing Italy against the possibility of Austrian invasion. In the opinion of the Italian general staff, this has been accomplished and the war is now entering its second phase.

It is estimated the Italians have taken 25,000 prisoners during the war and have put out of action upward of 100,000 men in all. Italian losses, including killed, wounded and prisoners, amount to about 45,000, according to official figures, which is the lowest percentage of any of the belligerent nations.

King Victor Praises Men. Verona, Italy, Oct. 23, via Paris, 2:35 p. m.—King Victor Emmanuel climbed to the snow covered crest of Rauchkofel mountain yesterday to congratulate the Alpine troops who had just captured several Austrian positions. The ascent was difficult and hitherto has been undertaken only by experienced mountaineers.

Rome, Oct. 22, via Paris, Oct. 23, 2:35 a. m.—The following official statement, received from main headquarters of the Italian army under date of October 22, was given out here tonight by the Italian war office:

"Our offensive, happily begun along the Tyrol-Trentino frontier, is developing and extends along the whole front to the sea. In the Giudicaria valley, where the capture of Monte Mellno secured for us a large amount of war material, we have occupied Monte Rei Pini and Hamlet Titano. Inferiore. In Val Lagarina, the enemy, supported by batteries on Monte Bianca, attempted an attack on the 20th, which was repulsed on our new positions on Monte Crasano. He was repulsed and pursued with heavy losses."

"At the head of the Rienz, our troops have advanced at the same time along the heights of the range of Monte Cristallo, reaching the rugged crest of Rauchkofel, and by the plain which extends towards Schenkerbach, taking enemy trenches and making some prisoners."

Defenses Seriously Damaged. "In the Fella valley raids by our detachments inflicted serious damage on the enemy defenses and enabled us to take arms and munitions."

"Leopoldskirchen has been burned to the ground. In the valley of Sella, strong bodies of the enemy have been attacked, defeated and routed, abandoning many dead."

"All along the Isouzo, from Carpolette to the sea, after an intense artillery preparation, our troops in the morning of the 21st began an attack on the enemy positions which were protected by several lines of trenches strongly held. Under a violent and concentrated artillery, machine gun, rifle and bomb fire, our infantry dashed forward constantly and took at the point of the bayonet important positions. First, in the Monte Nero zone, the very strongly defended Trincea, below the summit of Mrilli; second, in the Tolmino section, numerous positions, well guarded by trenches on the height of Santa Lucia; third, north of Gorizia, a solid redoubt on the slopes of Monte Sabotino."

"On the Carso likewise, strong enemy lines have been pierced at several places, enemy detachments have been annihilated or dispersed and twenty-five officers and 1,184 men made prisoners."

FEDERAL CONTROL OF FOOD SUPPLY. German Government Assumes Dictation Over Prices and Entire Output of Victuals.

Berlin, Oct. 23.—By wireless to Sayville.—The German federal government today decided to assume control over the price and supply of victuals through Germany.

Up to the present time the state provincial authorities have been considered competent to handle the food situation.

The German government now considers it necessary, the Overseas News Agency says, to equalize the position of the various sections of the empire as to the distribution and price of the victuals which are abundant, but under different conditions in the various states and provinces of Germany.

New regulations will be made in order to avoid differences and to distribute in an equal manner food throughout Germany, therefore assuring for the coming months a supply at reasonable prices in all districts.

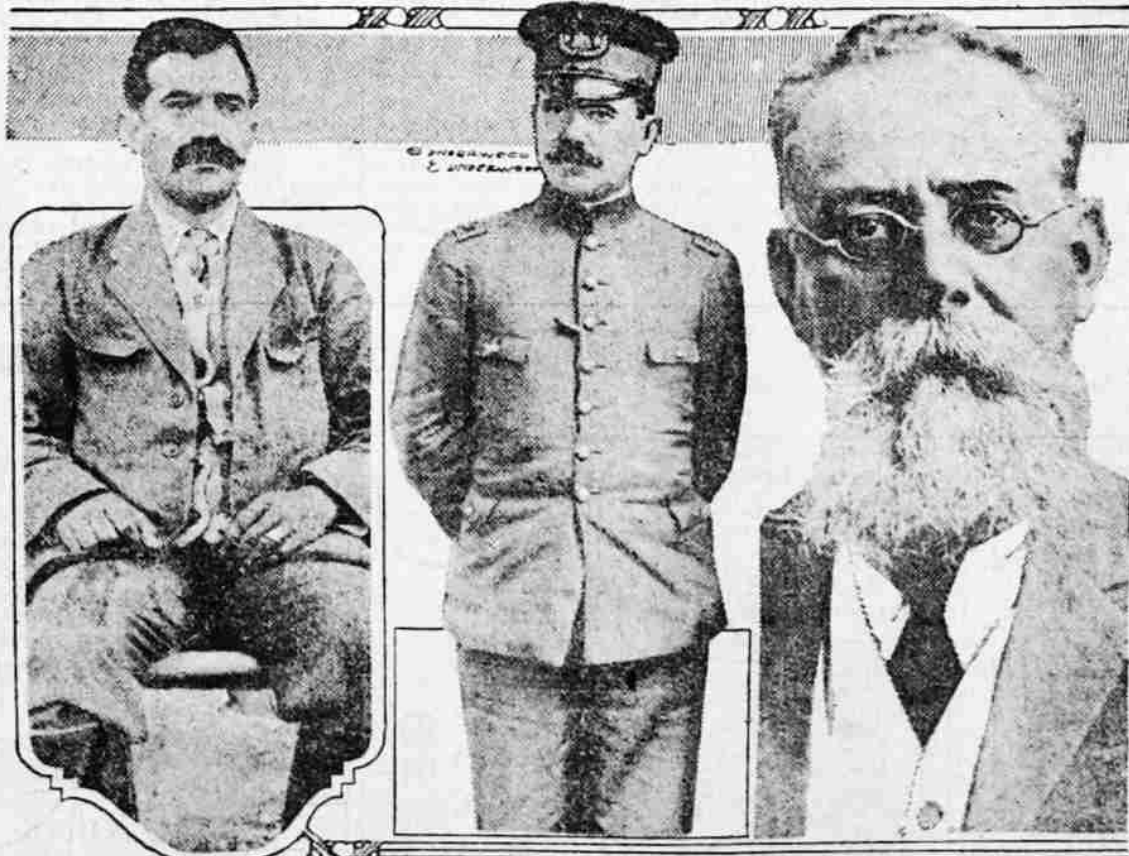
Washington, Oct. 23.—Formation of an American Trust company, similar in organization to The Netherlands Overseas Trust, to handle American products abroad with assurances that they will not reach the belligerents, was announced today by Secretary Redfield of the department of commerce. The company will have the unofficial recognition of the government.

Secretary Redfield said that it was contemplated to have the company handle all export shipments from the United States to neutral countries. He said that while the government would not officially guarantee to belligerent countries in Europe that the goods shipped under agreement with the American company would not reach their enemies, the government would exercise such supervision as would insure their complete neutrality of the commerce handled on by the new American company.

U. S. to Assure Safety. Secretary Redfield said that the company itself, under the unofficial recognition of the government, would make such arrangements with the belligerent European countries as would assure the safety of American seaboard commerce from interference by belligerents.

In considering unofficial recognition by the government for the new concern, it was made a condition that the new company must handle the export business of all American firms which might make application, provided they could meet the conditions laid down by the belligerent countries with which the concern might operate. The understanding was reached that agents of the treasury department in export cities in the United States and commercial agents of the department of commerce abroad would co-operate to assure the complete neutrality of all transactions handled through the concern.

New York, Oct. 23.—T. Waldo Storey, the sculptor, died at his home here today. He had been seriously ill for some days, suffering from a brain clot.



Left to right: Gonzales, Oregon and Carranza.

According to the best Mexican opinion, recognition by the United States and other powers of General Carranza has not ended that gentleman's troubles. Mexico now has a debt of a billion dollars, and internal conditions are so acute that permanent peace is considered impossible. Carranza's ablest advisers are General Pablo Gonzalez and General Alvaro Obregon. If he is to have any success at all it is believed that he must retain their staunch support.